Improving the World’s Conditions

If you were to set up goals for the world to improve conditions for the world’s people, what goals would you choose?

1. Let the people vote starting at age 17

2. Make hospitals better

3. Clean up more of the environments

4. Stop aids and any other diseases that cannot be cured

5. Stop poverty

6. Better schools

7.Better global warming

8.

9.

10.

*Allow several minutes for discussion and disagreement, choose the top ten for the class and write them on the board*

Go to [The Millennium Development Goals](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/) agreed upon by all member countries in 2000. How do your goals compare with this list? Whose are harder goals? Why would this be?

Read [Appendix C](http://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/teachers/lessonplans/world/jan-june09/slums_appendix_c.pdf) about how India is doing on the Millennium Development Goals.

Free write for 20 minutes about the urbanization of poverty and the similarities and differences to their communities

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

 For girls in some regions, education remains elusive

 Poverty is a major barrier to education, especially among older girls

 In every developing region except the CIS, men outnumber women in paid employment

 Women are largely relegated to more vulnerable forms of employment

 Women are over-represented in informal employment, with its lack of benefits and security

 Top-level jobs still go to men — to an overwhelming degree

 Women are slowly rising to political power, but mainly when boosted by quotas and other special measures

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

* Child deaths are falling, but not quickly enough to reach the target
* Revitalizing efforts against pneumonia and diarrhoea, while bolstering nutrition, could save millions of children
* Recent success in controlling measles may be short-lived if funding gaps are not bridged

COMBAT HIV/AIDS,MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

* The spread of HIV appears to have stabilized in most regions, and more people are surviving longer
* Many young people still lack the knowledge to protect themselves against HIV
* Empowering women through AIDS education is indeed possible, as a number of countries have shown
* In sub-Saharan Africa, knowledge of HIV increases with wealth and among those living in urban areas
* Disparities are found in condom use by women and men and among those from the richest and poorest households
* Condom use during high-risk sex is gaining acceptance in some countries and is one facet of effective HIV prevention
* Mounting evidence shows a link between gender-based violence and HIV
* Children orphaned by AIDS suffer more than the loss of parents